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agraphs devoted to subjective descriptions of recent statesmen are among the best of the kind to be found anywhere. The prevailing attitude is that of a Free-Trade Liberal Imperialist, looking somewhat askance at Gladstone, and practically ignoring Lloyd George. A rather undue amount of space is allotted to the Parliament Act of 1911; which leads us to conclude that the book was prompted by the excitement of that constitutional dispute. Certain omissions are noticeable: for instance, the lack of any adequate discussion of the recent socialist movement among the ranks of unskilled labor—or of any discussion of tendencies in legislation dealing with social reform, such as the widening scope of the London Education Authority. In a journalist, it is perhaps a pardonable error to suggest (p. 213) that the tradition of the Whigs has been unfriendly to the Church: in reality, the reverse is the case; it is the tradition of the Church that has been unfriendly to the Whigs. For the very reason that it was written for the general reader, volume III. could be used as an introduction to the study of recent English history; and in this respect, as well as for purposes of review, it ought to be very valuable.

C. E. FRYER.

Männer und Zeiten: Aufsätze und Reden zur neueren Geschichte.

VON ERICH MARCKS. Bände I. und II. (Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer. 1911. Pp. ix, 340; 314.)

THOSE who still talk of German historical writing in the vocabulary of Carlyle as the work of Professor Dry-as-dust, piling fact on fact without any attention to their significance, are sadly out of touch with contemporary historical work in Germany. The present-day German historian writes general history, organizes co-operative productions both narrative and bibliographical, contributes diluted history for the masses to illustrated periodicals, furnishes historical reasons for larger fleets and more colonies, and explains to statesmen and to his countrymen the real reasons for the present renaissance of eighteenth-century diplomacy. He is even beginning to furnish his books with indexes and to insist that the library where he works should have card catalogues. Not the least interesting indication of the changing character of German historical writing is the freedom and frequency with which historical essays and addresses are made into volumes and evidently find a publisher and a public ready to receive them.

Professors Lenz, Hintze, Heigel (in six volumes), Delbrück, and now Professor Marcks, are the latest entries under "Gesammelte Abhandlungen" in Dahlmann-Waitz and every entry under this caption dates since 1870. If the events of that year taught the French the value of German *Gründlichkeit*, the Germans are no less indebted to their opponents for lessons in *haute vulgarisation*.

The stout volumes of Professor Marcks are the occasional products of the last twenty-five years, republished in unchanged form—that it

would have destroyed something of their historical value to have modified them, is the reason assigned. Though exceedingly miscellaneous in character, including book reviews, a traveller's letter after a visit to La Rochelle, and the diary of a visit to Bismarck in his last years, this material and the distinctly historical essays, delivered as lectures, are evidently the by-products of two lines of historical study pursued by Professor Marcks. As a young man he began an elaborate biography of Coligny, only one volume of which appeared. With this work which gave him an insight into the latter half of the sixteenth century may be associated the addresses on Philip II. of Spain, Gaspard de Coligny, Coligny and the murder of Francis de Guise, the age of the Religious Wars, etc. Of these the best is the inaugural lecture, as professor of history at Heidelberg, on Philip II. It contains nothing new to those who are familiar with the work of Martin A. S. Hume but it is a masterly sketch of a personality and the age and nation of which Philip was the hero. The essay on Coligny and the murder of Guise is a clear and convincing refutation of the view presented by Kervyn de Lettenhove while it makes evident how much Coligny was part of his age when he condoned the deed after it was done.

The second volume centres around the subject of Marck's study in his maturer years, the biographies of Bismarck and William I. Four of the studies have to do directly with Bismarck. The first, on Bismarck and Goethe, is the inevitable sort of thing when a student of Bismarck is called to address a *Goethe-Gesellschaft*—two men, two ages, little in common except aristocratic feeling and the German language. The others, written about the time of Bismarck's death, are so surcharged with feeling that one can only attribute value to them as historical documents and as contrasts to the objectivity and power of Marcks's later studies of the same subject. The best study in this volume is the sketch of Albrecht von Roon, the noblest Prussian of them all, embodying the best of the old Prussia and unable, even unwilling, to leave it for the greater future promised her as part of the new empire.

The interest and the chief value of these two volumes is the exhibition of Professor Marcks's pre-eminent skill in sketching a great figure in all its individuality and yet as the product and the epitome of the age or the movement with which the subject is associated. These are not essays on the method or philosophy of history but substantial demonstrations. One lecture is such as he delivered in a course, one is his first lecture as a *privat-docent*, and one his professional inaugural. They give a good view of a high type of German historian at his trade, not of controversialist, but of teacher and investigator. They are typical of Professor Marcks and explain why no other living German historian, with the possible exception of Professor Schmoller, is so universally respected by his colleagues, to whatever "school" of history they may belong.

Besides the material to which attention has been called there are

necrological sketches of Dahlmann, Sybel, Treitschke, and Mommsen, so written as to be contributions to the historiography of the nineteenth century. Four essays have to do with European politics. They smack strongly of the agitation for a larger navy, while throwing light in a friendly way on the relations with England, the rise of imperialism, and the Austro-German alliance. They will be of more value to the historian of a later day than they are to one of the present. There is, of course, the almost inevitable essay on "1848", somewhat antiquated in its facts but sensible in its interpretation.

It is a considerable service to have the best of these fugitive essays put in convenient form but a more rigid standard in selection would not have detracted from the value of the volumes.

GUY STANTON FORD.

Memoirs and Letters of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Morier, G.C.B., from 1826 to 1876. In two volumes. By his daughter, Mrs. ROSSLYN WEMYSS. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 418; vii, 418.)

BORN in 1826 and graduated at Oxford in 1849, Robert Morier began his diplomatic career in 1853 as unpaid attaché to the British Embassy at Vienna. In 1859 he was transferred to Berlin, and during the next seventeen years he held minor posts at various German capitals. The slowness of his promotion would cause surprise, did we not know that in the British diplomatic service the high places went then either to great nobles or to special favorites of the crown or the cabinet. Morier was neither, although the queen and Lord John Russell liked him and he had many warm friends among the aristocracy. But he lacked the art of self-seeking which so often outstrips mere merit in the race for honors; and so it happened that his very remarkable talents and unmatched special knowledge had to wait long for official recognition.

It is his familiarity with German politics, including Austrian, for the quarter of a century preceding 1876, that gives his *Memoirs* their almost first-rate historical importance. At a time when the English despised the Germans and were proud of knowing nothing about them, Morier was studying them most sympathetically and making acquaintances and friendships among them. He came thus to know not only the history of the Old Germany, but the men who were working in different ways to create the New Germany.

His *Memoirs* supply material of two kinds which the student of the founding of the German Empire will find valuable. First, there are monographs or Foreign Office despatches in which Morier describes for the benefit of his superiors the points involved in some of the great questions that arose during the late fifties and the sixties. Next, there are his private letters, containing off-hand criticism of men and events at the time of writing. He was among the earliest to recognize the genius